

## THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1841.

For City Intelligence and Arrivals at the Hotels see last page.

**Whigs!** Remember the Dinner to Hon. NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE tomorrow evening? Let those of us who can, go there resolved to bury in the feast of reason and the flow of soul all remembrance of jealousies and heart-burnings, if such there be, and once more dedicate all our energies and powers to the common cause of our Country!

**A REMINISCENCE.**—In 1839 the Loco-Foco party regained its ascendancy in this City—we firmly believe by wholesale illegal voting and enormous rascality. At the very first meeting of the new Common Council nearly all the Whig officers were swept by the board. The Hon. Elijah P. Perry officiated as headman. He at length grew tired of moving singly the removal of Whig officers and the appointment of Loco-Focos. "Gentlemen," said "Lije," "I shall now offer you a rough-and-tumble lot. I move that" "some doers or fifteen Whig coal-measure or lamp-lighters be removed," and such and such Loco-Focos "appointed in their places." And thereupon a yell of savage exultation arose from the dense mass of Loco-Focos who had wedged in to enjoy the spectacle of "the guillotine in motion."

Ah! lads! lads! those were jolly times! No whining about "Proscription" and "starving families" then! Isn't it too cruel that the Whigs, don't keep your regiment of beauties in the Custom House?

## THE WATER QUESTION.

In 1834-5, the Van Buren party held complete and apparently invincible sway in this State, but a divided or doubtful ascendancy in the City. They therefore passed a bill providing for the construction of the Croton Water Works, whereby the whole charge of the work was placed in the hands of Five Commissioners, appointed by the State Government. In process of time, the face of affairs has changed; Loco-Focism has utterly lost the State, but still retained a precarious ascendancy in the City. In this fix, that modest party walks into the Legislature and proclaims: "We demand the abolition of our own law; it no longer works in our favor. We insist on taking two-thirds of what remains of the work out of the hands of the Water Commissioners, and giving it to our majority in the Corporation, who were elected by a majority of the People's votes, although it is now proved that this same Corporation last year squandered thousands of dollars of the People's money in bad pipe-laying for political purposes."

You can't come it, gentlemen! If you had a majority in the Legislature, you might and doubtless would "wheel about, and turn about" every year as might promise a better hold upon the spoils. But your minority in the Assembly, although transformed by stratagem into a momentary majority, will not be allowed to upset the laws which you yourselves made for so palpable a party purpose. If you choose to defeat the Water Loan Bill and stop the Water Works, so be it! The People have their eyes on your movements.

Ditto as regards the City Loan Bill and the General Election Law. A Whig majority of 12,000 Freemen of New-York demand that their Representatives at Albany be not bullied into subservience by the reckless indocility of a subtle and unscrupulous minority. Stand your ground, Whigs at Albany!

We have great confidence that the Whigs will be in force at Albany to-day, and regain their ascendancy in the Assembly. If so, we trust they will at once extend the Session to Saturday night. It has been long enough already; but four days are required to undo a part of the mischief which Loco-Focism has accomplished within the last three. The fruits of the Session must not all be lost for want of three days.

The Circular of the Managers of the American Institute announcing their Annual Fair will be found on our first page. It will naturally attract the favorable regard of Mechanics, Manufacturers, Artisans and Agriculturists throughout the country.

Among the Members of Congress who have arrived in our City on their way to Washington, we remark, in addition to those already announced, the names of Hon. Messrs. MILLARD FILLMORE of Erie Co., JOHN YOUNG of Livingston, JOHN GIBBS of Ontario, and A. LAWRENCE FOSTER of Madison—all but the first, new Whig Members from this State. Mr. FOSTER had a majority of the legal votes of his District in 1838, but was deprived of the seat by illegal voting. He and Hon. VICTORY BIRDSEYE are the first Whigs elected in many years from the great double District of Oneida and Madison, and though new to the councils of the Nation, are old in the affections of the Whigs of this State. Mr. BIRDSEYE has several times represented Oneida in the Legislature with distinction; Mr. FOSTER has for years been the prominent, untiring, undaunted champion of the Whig cause in Madison, and aided sensibly in her glorious redemption last Fall, which gave us a majority in the Assembly and two Members of Congress.

We are assured that our statement in regard to the Hon. ASA CHILD of Norwich, Ct., was in some particulars incorrect. Mr. C. was not President but Treasurer of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company; he committed no forgeries, but he professed himself repeatedly, falsified his books, and robbed the Company of some \$30,000. The Company lost nothing by him, as his bail was abundant, and his relatives made up the loss.

In our account of the fire at 13 Spruce-st. we stated that Stookey, the occupant of one of the rooms consumed, was not to be found to attend the investigation. Mr. S. writes wishing us to correct this statement. He was and is on hand.

If the Editor of the Providence Journal wishes a correction of any errors in our former statements with regard to Rhode Island, he will oblige us by being more specific in his facts and less compassionate in his reflections. We stated—perhaps erroneously—that there are more persons who cannot read and write in Rhode Island than in all the rest of New England—meaning, of course, that more children grow up without education in that one State than in the five others. Our Mentor picks us up by showing that there are more aliens who cannot read in Massachusetts than in Rhode Island. We do not see what that has to do with the case in hand. We set out with the proposition that less regard is paid to General Education in Rhode Island than elsewhere around it, thence arguing that the Restricted Suffrage of that State operated unfavorably to the widest intellectual development and the elevation of the Laboring Classes. We still believe we were right in the spirit, though, perhaps, wrong in the particulars of our statement; and the fact that Providence now makes large provision for Education does not convince us that Rhode Island has systematically done so.

If it be true that the non-freeholders of Rhode Island are quite as well informed and as worthy as those of Connecticut and Massachusetts, we are very glad to hear it. They are certainly qualified, then, to exercise the Right of Suffrage, since no evil results from its enjoyment by their brethren in the surrounding States; and we trust it will be speedily, fully, freely accorded them.

**The President.**—A correspondent of the Commercial suggests that this ill-fated steamer may very probably have reached England via Fayal, since our last advice. The latest dates received in London from Fayal were to March 27th, while we have received them to April 6th. Supposing her to have been disabled in the gale of March 13th, two days after she left this port, she could not have reached Fayal, with her injured machinery, within thirty days at least.

**Collision at Sea.**—The packet ship Susquehanna, Capt. J. W. Mierken, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, had a terrible encounter with another vessel on the 8th inst. off the Banks of Newfoundland. The night was dark, and a strong gale was blowing from the North-West. The Susquehanna was going at the rate of eight knots an hour under reefed topsails when a vessel was discovered immediately on her larboard bow. The helm was immediately brought up to avoid a collision, and by this act the Susquehanna was brought into contact with another vessel on her other bow. A crash resulted, which probably sunk the stranger vessel with all on board. Owing to the disabled state of his own ship, Captain Mierken was unable to look for the other. No cries were heard, and in the confusion of the crash no distinct knowledge of the other ship could be gained. The impression is that she was an East Indian or some ship of the largest class. The Susquehanna's bowsprit is taken off clean, and the cut-water torn and wrenched from the ship in such a manner as to show that the encounter must have been tremendous.

**Law Question.**—Considerable interest was felt at Philadelphia in the trial of Elijah Fields, charged with issuing counterfeit one dollar notes on the Salem Banking Company of N. J. His Counsel took the ground that the act of Legislature in 1838 prohibited all persons from issuing notes of less denomination than five dollars; that all persons who violated this law were *particeps criminis*, and if they were defrauded could not claim the interposition of the law to redress them. Another point was that the counterfeiting was not legally proved, and a third that a conviction would induce Corporations out of the State to flood it with an illegal paper currency. The Jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

**Wreck at Sea.**—The brig Odessa, Capt. Gallagher, arrived on Sunday from Lisbon and last from Madeira, reports having seen, April 17, lat. 35° 50' lon. 81° 20' the wreck of a vessel of about 120 tons. Capt. Flanders, of the *Silas Richards*, from Liverpool, on the 20th ult. lat. 39° 32' lon. 70°, saw the wreck of a large vessel with jib-boom and bowsprit standing. Capt. Ferris, of the *Westchester*, arrived yesterday, passed on the 15th inst. lat. 41° lon. 61° the wreck of a vessel from 500 to 600 tons, full of water, and all her masts gone.

Gen. MACOMB and Aids landed at Old Point Comfort, Va., on Thursday last. Gen. SCOTT and Col. BARKER left Norfolk on the same day to join Gen. MACOMB. These officers are on a commission deputed by the War Department to visit Fortress Monroe for the purpose of trying experiments with the bomb-shell.

Gov. PORTER of Pennsylvania has ordered a special election for Member of Congress in the Somerset District to supply the place vacated by the death of Hon. Charles Ogden.

We recently published a decision of the Louisiana Courts exempting the types of a printer from execution, because they were necessary for the support of his family. In this State the exemption of tools exists to the enormous extent of *twenty-five dollars*; and this remnant a landlord's warrant will take away! Is there any reason why New-York should be so harsh to her unfortunate citizens? Is there any sound policy in it? We think not.

Family Cabinets of Geological Specimens may be found very easily without expense, and will prove highly useful in exciting a rational, healthful love of knowledge, and in directing the young mind to practical pursuits. Any information on this subject may be obtained gratuitously of the Secretary of the Universal Exchange Lyceum, No. 11 Amity-street.

A tailor named Bradley in Southwark, Pa. lately sued a poor and worthy man for a debt of about \$30. He refused to allow his unfortunate debtor to attend the funeral of his wife who had just died, and, but for the humanity of the officer who served the warrant and bailed the bereaved man, would have dragged him to jail from the side of her coffin.

Proposals have been made by responsible persons to ship Flour at Pittsburgh, Pa. and transport it to this city via Cleveland, Lake Erie and the Erie Canal for \$1.50 per barrel; also to transport merchandise of every kind from this city to Pittsburgh for \$1.40 per 100 lbs.

W. W. Robinson, alias M'Nulty, was recently tried at Pittsburgh, Pa. in the U. S. Circuit Court, for obstructing from the Post Office at New-York a letter containing about \$100. He was convicted. The punishment is imprisonment for not less than two nor more than ten years.

Meetings have been held in Philadelphia to elect delegates to the Harrisburg Business Convention, but the introduction of political questions into the discussions seems to have put an end to all harmony of action, and they have broken up in confusion.

Arthur Bull's Head, a little west of Rochester, a dead body, considerably decayed, was found recently, supposed to be that of a butcher who disappeared from that city last fall during an attack of delirium tremens.

The steamboat New Philadelphia, plying between Trenton and Philadelphia, broke the stem of one of her steam valves on Saturday last. The passengers were carried through by Railroad.

Rev. Mr. Scott, from Stockholm, visits this Country for the purpose of procuring funds to aid the Church in that City. In England he obtained large contributions for this object.

A man named Joseph Longshore in Newton, Bucks Co. Pa. on the 21st inst. in a fit of *delirium tremens* cut open his body and mangled himself in a most horrible manner with a large knife. He died almost immediately.

About 1500 tons of coal have been shipped from the neighborhood of our Pottsville, Pa. since the opening of navigation.

The large warehouse of Mr. M'Brille, of Duncansville, Pa. was set on fire on the 17th, by sparks from a locomotive and entirely consumed.

The Spring Session of the College of New Jersey commenced on Wednesday. About one hundred new Students have entered since last September.

It is said that 1500 hds. of Tobacco will be shipped at Hingham (Mo.) alone this season.

The dwelling of Dr. Hill, of Murray, Orleans Co. was recently destroyed by fire.

The "NORTHERN BADGER" is the title of a new paper at Platteville, Grant Co. Wisconsin; Opposition.

About 1500 immigrants have arrived at this port from Europe since Saturday.

Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN of Ulster Co. passed on to Congress yesterday.

## THE XXVIIIth CONGRESS.

The Extra Session of the Twenty-Seventh Congress commenced on Monday next; we have, therefore, prepared the following tables for our readers. They show the names of the Members of the two Houses, arranged by States, together with their political predilections. The names of the Administration Members are in Roman letters; those of the Opposition in *Italics*. A part of those who were not Members of the Twenty-Sixth Congress are designated by an \*; the other new Members are denoted by a †, which signifies also that the person so marked succeeds a Member of opposite politics, and is therefore a gain to the party with which he ranks.

We advise our readers to lay these tables aside, as we believe they are free from all errors, except such as are merely typographical. A list of the Members has been put aboard, and appears destined to go the rounds of the papers, which contains numerous mistakes, some of which are material.

## SENATE.

The Senate when full is composed of 52 members. There is now one vacancy in the delegation from Tennessee, besides which the other member holds under Gov. Polk's appointment, which ceases upon the election of a successor by the Legislature. That appointment was to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Felix Grundy, but the Governor has no power to supply a colleague, as his authority is limited by the laws of the State to cases of vacancy during the term of a member, while in the present instance the Legislature have neglected to elect a member in the place of Mr. Anderson, whose time of service expired with the last Congress. The Tennessee Legislature is elected in August, and convenes in the Fall, when the two members will be elected; as it is, one seat will remain unoccupied throughout the Special Session. The following are the members of the Senate with the expiration of their respective terms of service:

States.	Members.	Term Expires.	Members.	Term Expires.
MAINE.	Richard Williams.	1845.	George Evans.	1847.
ME.	Hannibal Hamlin.	1845.	John H. Patten.	1847.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	Samuel Durfee.	1845.	Samuel S. May.	1845.
VERMONT.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	James C. Bates.	1847.
NEW-YORK.	Nathan P. Dixon.	1845.	James F. Simmons.	1845.
CONNECTICUT.	Perry Smith.	1845.	J. W. Huntington.	1845.
MASSACHUSETTS.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.	N. P. Tallmadge.	1845.
NEW-JERSEY.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
PENNSYLVANIA.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
DELAWARE.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
MARYLAND.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
VIRGINIA.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
KENTUCKY.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
TENNESSEE.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
MISSISSIPPI.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
ILLINOIS.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
INDIANA.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
OHIO.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
MICHIGAN.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
WISCONSIN.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
MINNESOTA.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
NEBRASKA.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
KANSAS.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
TEXAS.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
FLORIDA.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
ALABAMA.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
LOUISIANA.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
MISSISSIPPI.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
FLORIDA.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
ALABAMA.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.
LOUISIANA.	Richard H. Chittenden.	1845.	Samuel May Jr.	1845.

Total 48 Members—22 Opposed to 26 Van Buren.

of the last Congress, the Senate stood 21 Whigs, to 31 Van Buren.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House consists of 242 members, all of whom will take their seats at the Special Session, except the delegations from Illinois and Mississippi, consisting together of five members, which are not yet elected. They will probably send 3-Adm. to 2 Opp.

There are three contested elections: Noves, Adm. vs. Lowell, Opp. from Maine; Smith, Opp. vs. Banks, Opp. from Virginia; Duncan, Opp. vs. Pendleton, Adm. from Ohio. We have inserted the Opp. ticket as elected in Alabama, where the election was on the 20th, although we have no returns from the State, and the members cannot possibly reach Washington in season to vote for Speakers; including them the members of the House are as follows:

Districts.	Members.	Districts.	Members.
I. Nathan Clifford.	V. Nath'l S. Littlefield.	I. Nathan Clifford.	V. Nath'l S. Littlefield.
II. Wm. P. Fessenden.	VI. Alfred Marshall.	II. Wm. P. Fessenden.	VI. Alfred Marshall.
III. Benjamin Randall.	VII. Joshua A. Towell.	III. Benjamin Randall.	VII. Joshua A. Towell.
IV. David Bronson.	VIII. Eliza H. Allen.	IV. David Bronson.	VIII. Eliza H. Allen.
CHAS. G. ALLEN.	JOHN R. KELING.	CHAS. G. ALLEN.	JOHN R. KELING.
EDWARD BURKE.	TRISTRAM SHAW.	EDWARD BURKE.	TRISTRAM SHAW.
JOHN A. FARMER.	(Chosen by General Ticket.)	JOHN A. FARMER.	(Chosen by General Ticket.)
I. Hiland Hall.	II. Horace Everett.	I. Hiland Hall.	II. Horace Everett.
II. William Shaler.	III. Augustus Young.	II. William Shaler.	III. Augustus Young.
MASSACHUSETTS.	V. John Matthews.	MASSACHUSETTS.	V. John Matthews.
I. Robert C. Winthrop.	VII. George N. Briggs.	I. Robert C. Winthrop.	VII. George N. Briggs.
II. Leverett Saltonstall.	VIII. Wm. B. Calhoun.	II. Leverett Saltonstall.	VIII. Wm. B. Calhoun.
III. Caleb Cushing.	IX. Wm. S. Hastings.	III. Caleb Cushing.	IX. Wm. S. Hastings.
IV. William A. Brewster.	X. Nath'l B. Brown.	IV. William A. Brewster.	X. Nath'l B. Brown.
V. Charles H. Hudson.	XI. Barker Burdell.	V. Charles H. Hudson.	XI. Barker Burdell.
VI. Orin Baker.	XII. John Quincy Adams.	VI. Orin Baker.	XII. John Quincy Adams.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	JOSEPH L. TILGHMAN.	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	JOSEPH L. TILGHMAN.
CHAS. G. ALLEN.	JOHN R. KELING.	CHAS. G. ALLEN.	JOHN R. KELING.
EDWARD BURKE.	TRISTRAM SHAW.	EDWARD BURKE.	TRISTRAM SHAW.
JOHN A. FARMER.	(Chosen by General Ticket.)	JOHN A. FARMER.	(Chosen by General Ticket.)
I. Joseph Tremain.	II. Thos. B. Osborne.	I. Joseph Tremain.	II. Thos. B. Osborne.
II. Wm. W. Boardman.	III. Truman Smith.	II. Wm. W. Boardman.	III. Truman Smith.
III. Thos. W. Williams.	IV. John H. Brocken.	III. Thos. W. Williams.	IV. John H. Brocken.
NEW-YORK.	XVII. David P. Brewster.	NEW-YORK.	XVII. David P. Brewster.
I. Charles A. Floyd.	XVIII. Thos. C. Chittenden.	I. Charles A. Floyd.	XVIII. Thos. C. Chittenden.
II. Joseph E. Felt.	XIX. Samuel S. Burdell.	II. Joseph E. Felt.	XIX. Samuel S. Burdell.
III. James J. Roosevelt.	XX. Samuel G. Brown.	III. James J. Roosevelt.	XX. Samuel G. Brown.
IV. Charles G. Ferris.	XXI. John C. Clark.	IV. Charles G. Ferris.	XXI. John C. Clark.
V. John McKim.	XXII. Sam'l S. Partridge.	V. John McKim.	XXII. Sam'l S. Partridge.
VI. Francis Wood.	XXIII. Lewis Rugg.	VI. Francis Wood.	XXIII. Lewis Rugg.
VII. Jacob Ward.	XXIV. Wesley Birdseye.	VII. Jacob Ward.	XXIV. Wesley Birdseye.
VIII. John Van Hook.	XXV. Christopher Morgan.	VIII. John Van Hook.	XXV. Christopher Morgan.
IX. Robert McClellan.	XXVI. John Maynard.	IX. Robert McClellan.	XXVI. John Maynard.
X. Hiram P. Hunt.	XXVII. William M. Oliver.	X. Hiram P. Hunt.	XXVII. William M. Oliver.
XI. Daniel D. Barnard.	XXVIII. Timothy Childs.	XI. Daniel D. Barnard.	XXVIII. Timothy Childs.
XII. Archibald L. Linn.	XXIX. Seth M. Gates.	XII. Archibald L. Linn.	XXIX. Seth M. Gates.
XIII. Bernard Blair.	XXX. John Young.	XIII. Bernard Blair.	XXX. John Young.
XIV. Thos. A. Tomlinson.	XXXI. Stanley N. Clarke.	XIV. Thos. A. Tomlinson.	XXXI. Stanley N. Clarke.
XV. Van Rensselaer.	XXXII. Milford Filmore.	XV. Van Rensselaer.	XXXII. Milford Filmore.
XVI. John Sanford.	XXXIII. Alfred Babcock.	XVI. John Sanford.	XXXIII. Alfred Babcock.
NEW-JERSEY.	JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH.	NEW-JERSEY.	JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH.
JOHN B. AYER.	CHARLES C. STRATTON.	JOHN B. AYER.	CHARLES C. STRATTON.
WILLIAM HALSTED.	THOMAS J. YORKE.	WILLIAM HALSTED.	THOMAS J. YORKE.
J. P. B. Maxwell.		J. P. B. Maxwell.	
PENNSYLVANIA.	XII. James Cooper.	PENNSYLVANIA.	XII. James Cooper.
I. Charles Drown.	XIII. James Graham.	I. Charles Drown.	XIII. James Graham.
II. John Sergeant.	XIV. James Irvine.	II. John Sergeant.	XIV. James Irvine.
III. George W. Toward.	XV. Ben. A. Ballou.	III. George W. Toward.	XV. Ben. A. Ballou.
IV. Chas. J. Ingersoll.	XVI. John Snyder.	IV. Chas. J. Ingersoll.	XVI. John Snyder.
V. Jeremiah Brown.	XVII. Thos. Dimsdale.	V. Jeremiah Brown.	XVII. Thos. Dimsdale.
VI. John Edwards.	XVIII. (Vacancy—prob. W.)	VI. John Edwards.	XVIII. (Vacancy—prob. W.)
FRANCIS JAMES.	XIX. Albert G. Mackland.	FRANCIS JAMES.	XIX. Albert G. Mackland.
V. JACOB FARMER.	XX. (Vac. prob. V. B.)	V. JACOB FARMER.	XX. (Vac. prob. V. B.)
VI. Robert Ramsey.	XXI. Joseph Lawrence.	VI. Robert Ramsey.	XXI. Joseph Lawrence.
VII. John Westcott.	XXII. William W. Irwin.	VII. John Westcott.	XXII. William W. Irwin.
VIII. Peter Newland.	XXIII. William Jace.	VIII. Peter Newland.	XXIII. William Jace.
IX. George McKean.	XXIV. Thomas Henry.	IX. George McKean.	XXIV. Thomas Henry.
X. William Munton.	XXV. Arnold Platter.	X. William Munton.	XXV. Arnold Platter.
XI. James Gery.		XI. James Gery.	
DELAWARE.	GEORGE B. RUSBY.	DELAWARE.	GEORGE B. RUSBY.
MARYLAND.	I. Isaac D. Jones.	MARYLAND.	I. Isaac D. Jones.
II. James A. Pearce.	V. Wm. C. Johnson.	II. James A. Pearce.	V. Wm. C. Johnson.
III. Jas. W. Williams.	VI. John T. Mason.	III. Jas. W. Williams.	VI. John T. Mason.
IV. John P. Kennedy.	VII. Asg. R. Solers.	IV. John P. Kennedy.	VII. Asg. R. Solers.
VIRGINIA.	XI. John M. Bates.	VIRGINIA.	XI. John M. Bates.
I. Francis Mallory.	XII. Thomas W. Gilmer.	I. Francis Mallory.	XII. Thomas W. Gilmer.
II. George B. Cary.	XIII. Linn Banks.	II. George B. Cary.	XIII. Linn Banks.
III. John W. Jones.	XIV. Gilbert Powell.	III. John W. Jones.	XIV. Gilbert Powell.
IV. Wm. C. Goode.	XV. Rich'd. W. Barton.	IV. Wm. C. Goode.	XV. Rich'd. W. Barton.
V. Edm. W. Hubbard.	XVI. Wm. A. Harris.	V. Edm. W. Hubbard.	XVI. Wm. A. Harris.
VI. Walter Cole.	XVII. Alex. H. Stuart.	VI. Walter Cole.	XVII. Alex. H. Stuart.
VII. Wm. L. Goggin.	XVIII. Geo. W. Hoskins.	VII. Wm. L. Goggin.	XVIII. Geo. W. Hoskins.
VIII. Henry A. Wise.	XIX. Geo. W. Summers.	VIII. Henry A. Wise.	XIX. Geo. W. Summers.
IX. R. M. T. Hunter.	XX. Samuel L. Hays.	IX. R. M. T. Hunter.	XX. Samuel L. Hays.
X. John Tamm.	XXI. Lewis Stearns.	X. John Tamm.	XXI. Lewis Stearns.

of the last Congress, the House stood 101 Whigs, to 141 Van Buren.

At the Special Session, the House will consist of 242 members, all of whom will take their seats at the Special Session, except the delegations from Illinois and Mississippi, consisting together of five members, which are not yet elected. They will probably send 3-Adm. to 2 Opp.

There are three contested elections: Noves, Adm. vs. Lowell, Opp. from Maine; Smith, Opp. vs. Banks, Opp. from Virginia; Duncan, Opp. vs. Pendleton, Adm. from Ohio. We have inserted the Opp. ticket as elected in Alabama, where the election was on the 20th, although we have no returns from the State, and the members cannot possibly reach Washington in season to vote for Speakers; including them the members of the House are as follows:

VII. <i>John G. Clinton.</i>	XXIII. <i>Victory Birdseye.</i>
VIII. <i>John Van Buren.</i>	XXIV. <i>A. Lawrence Foster.</i>
VIII. <i>Jacob Bondi, Jr.</i>	XXV. <i>Christopher Morgan.</i>
IX. <i>Robert McCallan.</i>	XXV. <i>John Maynard.</i>
X. <i>Hiram P. Hunt.</i>	XXVI. <i>John Greig.</i>
XI. <i>David D. Barnard.</i>	XXVII. <i>William M. Orr.</i>
XI. <i>Archibald L. Linn.</i>	XXVIII. <i>Timothy Childs.</i>
XII. <i>Bernard Blair.</i>	XXIX. <i>Sech M. Gates.</i>
XIII. <i>Thos. A. Tomlinson.</i>	XXX. <i>John Young.</i>
XIV. <i>H. Van Rensselaer.</i>	XXXI. <i>Stracy N. Clarke.</i>
XV. <i>John Sanford.</i>	XXXII. <i>Malcolm Flinnier.</i>
XVI. <i>Andrew W. Deitz.</i>	XXXIII. <i>Adred Babcock.</i>
NEW-JERSEY	
(General Ticket.)	
John B. Ayerig,	Joseph F. Randolph,
William Halsted,	Charles C. Stratton,
J. P. B. Maxwell,	Thomas J. Lottay,
PENNSYLVANIA.	
I. <i>Charles Brown.</i>	XII. <i>James Cooper.</i>
II. <i>John Sergeant.</i>	XIII. <i>James Graham.</i>
George W. Toland,	XIV. <i>James Irwin.</i>
III. <i>Chas. J. Ingersoll.</i>	XV. <i>Ben. A. Dedmon.</i>
IV. <i>Jeremiah Brown.</i>	XVI. <i>John Snyder.</i>
John Edwards,	XVII. <i>Dacia Dimock, Jr.</i>
Francis James,	XVIII. <i>(Vacancy—pro W. J.)</i>
V. <i>Joseph Furnace.</i>	XIX. <i>Alfred G. Marchand.</i>
VI. <i>Robert Ramsey.</i>	XX. <i>(Vac—pro V. B.)</i>
VII. <i>John Webster.</i>	XXI. <i>Joseph Lawrence.</i>
VIII. <i>Peter Neenan.</i>	XXII. <i>William W. Irwin.</i>
IX. <i>George M. Keim.</i>	XXIII. <i>William Jack.</i>
X. <i>William Simonton.</i>	XXIV. <i>Thomas Henry.</i>
XI. <i>James McKeen.</i>	XXV. <i>James Dill.</i>